

# Legion Arms to Repel I. W. W. Invasion at Spokane;

## C. G. Rejects 30-Hour Coal Week and 60% Pay Raise

WEATHER  
Fair today and to-morrow; moderate  
west and northwest winds, be-  
coming variable to-morrow.  
Full Report on Page 26

### War 'Dry' Act Upheled Here In 'Wet' Suits

Judge Hand Refuses to  
Free Liquor; Dismisses  
Applications to Enjoin  
U. S. Revenue Collector

### Similar Decision In Maryland Fight

Liquor Men Will Appeal;  
U. S. Supreme Court to  
Hold Hearing Thursday

With hundreds of liquor dealers in New York instructed quietly to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate resumption of the sale of beer and intoxicants containing pre-war percentages of alcohol, Federal Judge Learned Hand handed down a decision yesterday upholding the Volstead prohibition enforcement law and refusing to enjoin the government from applying it. The liquor men announced the fight would be carried to the United States Supreme Court, where several similar cases are pending.

Later in the afternoon the "wets" of Baltimore also suffered an unexpected setback when Federal Judge John G. Rose, of that city, dismissed the application made by the Maryland Distilling Company for an injunction to restrain Joshua W. Miles, Collector of Internal Revenue, from interfering with the release of large quantities of whisky held in bond.

Judge Rose handed down his decision from the bench here.

Both decisions were in direct opposition to two others recently handed down by Federal judges in Louisville, Ky., and Providence, R. I. These earlier findings gave rise to the belief among saloon and cafe proprietors of New York that the sale of beverages prohibited by the war-time measure was to be resumed at once.

Malt Advances on Market

Taking it for granted that Judge Hand would follow the rulings in Louisville and Providence, several breweries notified the retailers that they were prepared to deliver at the moment the decision was announced. On the strength of this optimism malt advanced several points on the market and there was a distinct undercurrent of elation among the proprietors of establishments where liquor formerly was to be had.

Judge Hand's decision came to the dealers as a shock, but did not lessen their determination, they said, to carry on the fight. Emory R. Buckner, of New York, who was announced as counsel for the "wets," said that application would be made for priority of consideration, so the case could be disposed of before the Eighteenth Amendment Constitutional Convention (the Federal prohibition measure), became effective on January 16, 1920.

William H. Hurst, representing the New York State Brewers' Association, also declared that the fight would go on as did Secretary Fox of the United States Brewers' Association.

Two Cases Involved

The decision by Judge Hand was based on his contention that the war powers of Congress were exhausted notwithstanding the armistice became effective more than a year ago, and President Wilson had said the "war" had ended. But Judge Hand declared that the fight would go on as did Secretary Fox of the United States Brewers' Association.

One hand was menacing in her pocket. The young man obeyed orders without a murmur. Together they boarded a train. On entering the car the woman brought out a pair of handcuffs and manacled the man.

Passengers lost sight of the female prisoner Service agent when she and her prisoner reached Manhattan.

The secret Service agents here said there are no women employed by the bureau, and those in the Department of Justice were not to arrest by a warrant. So it is a matter of speculation as to whether the woman was having a little joke, or whether she concluded this was leap year.

Ringling Leaves Circus  
Interest to His Son

Widow of Showman Gets Half  
of Estate To Be Held  
in Trust

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Under the will of Alf T. Ringling, the circus man, who died recently at his home in Oak Ridge, his son, Richard T. Ringling, receives the fourth interest held by his father in the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey and Forepaugh Brothers shows, which was filed in the Surrogate's office today.

The son also will have his father's 350-acre farm in Wisconsin, the furnishings in the Ringling home at 26 Gramercy Park, New York, and half of the residuary estate.

The other half of the residuary estate is left to the widow in trust. This includes the Oak Ridge estate. On her death it becomes the property of the son. The son is named executor.

Would Join Tyrol to Germany

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 14.—German planes are reported busy in the Vorarlberg district of the Tyrol fighting in favor of its union with Germany, according to advices from Vorarlberg reaching here.

### Three Court Decisions On Prohibition Act

Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court, New York, said yesterday:

"I hold, therefore, that the war-time prohibition act still remains as a valid exercise of Congressional power, and the only question is that concerning Title I of the national prohibition act in so far as it includes what on this record I must accept to be a non-intoxicating beverage."

"Though the sole justification of the war-time prohibition act be to prohibit the sale of intoxicants, it may be impossible effectively to accomplish this end without including all kinds of beer."

Judge Walter Evans, in the Federal District Court at Providence, in a similar attack by brewers on the Volstead act, Wednesday, said:

"In view of the probability that the act in question will ultimately be held unconstitutional and of the irreparable damage which will result from its immediate enforcement, and as, in view of the evidence afforded by the Presidential proclamations and other circumstances, its immediate enforcement is not imperative, I am convinced that the plaintiff's right to a preliminary injunction is clear."

### Irish Flag Is Removed From De Valera's Auto

Protest of Former Service Men  
Against Emblem Deferred  
To in Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14.—A flag of the Irish "republic" was removed from the automobile of Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish independence party, here today by request of a party of former service men headed by Ensign A. T. Kurtz.

De Valera's car had been parked near the Liberty Temple. On one side of the radiator it bore an American flag and on the other side a flag of the Irish independence party. Kurtz and twenty-five other former service men, who were on duty at the temple, asked the man in charge of the car to remove the party flag, in view of the fact that the United States government did not recognize the Irish republic. The flag was removed.

Mayor George L. Baker issued a statement saying use of the flag was objectionable and would not be permitted publicly during the remainder of De Valera's stay.

### 'Woman Federal Agent' Arrests Man; Disappears

Takes Young Man on Train,  
Handcuffs Him and Then  
Both Are Lost

The woman Secret Service agent is here. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say she was here, because she seems to have disappeared as mysteriously as she came.

Men and women near the Summit Avenue tube station in Jersey City were interested yesterday when a woman, apparently thirty-five years old, dressed in a brown suit with a tan o'plancher, walked up to a young man and, placing her hand on his shoulder, informed him he was under arrest.

To impress the young man with her authority she pulled back her coat and revealed a shield, indicating she belonged to the United States Secret Service.

"You'll have to go to New York with me," she said.

One hand was menacing in her pocket. The young man obeyed orders without a murmur. Together they boarded a train. On entering the car the woman brought out a pair of handcuffs and manacled the man.

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### Straus Says Horton Keeps Milk Cost Up

Says Sheffield Farms  
President Stands Be-  
tween Public and Lower  
Price to the Consumer

### Accused Man Makes Denial

Philanthropist Declares  
Investigation Cannot  
Possibly Get Anywhere

Nathan Straus told the Fair Price Milk Committee at its meeting yesterday in City Hall that Loton Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms Milk Company, was the man standing between the public and a lower milk price. At the committee's meeting Monday Mr. Straus had said that one man was preventing the public from obtaining cheaper milk, but declined to say to whom he referred. Mr. Horton said last night he couldn't understand how Mr. Straus could have meant him.

H. W. Mapes, one of the organizers of the Fair Price League, had given some technical testimony on a plan for revising the system of milk distribution, when Mr. Straus was called upon by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, the committee's chairman, to say a few words. Unlike the other witnesses, the aged philanthropist agreed to testify.

"This investigation cannot get anywhere," he said. "It will just tire you out as it has tired others."

The listless, sleepy haze in the room melted. Mr. Straus, with a scarping of his left hand on the table before him, while he gazed with his right.

"Loton Horton alone can put a stop to this milk price rise," Mr. Straus went on. "He may be the best man in the world, but he hasn't done anything to get lower priced milk for the people. He opposed me when I wanted to pasteurize. Mr. Mapes here also opposed me—till that time, Mr. Mapes."

Mr. Mapes thought he might have, but said he felt differently now.

Mr. Straus, who obviously understood the situation, stood up and, with great stress, he stood himself up, with his left hand on the table before him, while he gazed with his right.

"I am seventy-two years of age," he said. "I have been a doctor for many years. I would never get into an argument on milk again. The distributors, with their bookkeepers, lawyers and others, find me. But even though they find me, I can't win."

If he wants it at once, he can, as he could have helped me when I wanted to pasteurize milk.

"If you could only get some nice, clean milk, I would be very pleased to talk to him and let him help in reducing the price of milk."

He had been twenty-seven years in the milk business and had plodded in it since the days of his boyhood, from pasteurization from California to Constantinople. I forced them to pasteurize in California and in Philadelphia. Now I want to get the milk price down. If you bring Mr. Horton and his co-workers together to help, I think this can be done.

Discusses Big Corporation

In the newspapers the other day I saw some talk about a merchant forming a \$10,000,000 corporation for the distribution of milk. Some people thought I was meant. No, I wasn't. I would give five millions, but I had help to reduce the price of milk. This \$10,000,000 corporation would not help. It would be nothing but another combination and combination are the most damnable things we have."

He paused, breathless, and after a few seconds asked if any one wanted to ask him a question. He thought of the direction of the distributors.

"Ask me some questions," he pleaded. "But not long ones. I'll answer any question. The milk men have all been asked to ask me questions. They had a man at the tuberculosis exhibit in the Museum of Natural History eight years ago who managed to break up the meeting with his questions. I'll wager that more than half the men in this room, not counting the reporters, represent the milk combination."

No questions were asked and Mr. Straus became impatient. He pounded the table with his fist. He said something about having written the names of Horton and Patrick T. Fox on his notes, but he couldn't recall in what connection. Dr. Copeland said Mr. Horton wasn't present, but that Mr. Fox was there, and perhaps he would like to ask a question or two. Mr. Fox said he never took more than half the time. He thought Mr. Straus had been out of touch with conditions in the milk business for a long time. He added that he thought if Mr. Straus kept on talking a little longer he would be arguing with himself.

"I dare you to ask me a question," Mr. Straus broke in, almost shouting. "You're afraid to ask! I said!" Mr. Fox said he never took more than half the time. He thought Mr. Straus had been out of touch with conditions in the milk business for a long time. He added that he thought if Mr. Straus kept on talking a little longer he would be arguing with himself.

Questioned by Dr. Day

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Public Markets Commissioner and a member of the committee, asked Mr. Straus if milk could be distributed more cheaply even if the farmer's price were not reduced. Mr. Straus answered in the affirmative. He also said that milk could be distributed at a reduced price if the dealers would work together. He warned his

### 'Spy' Faces Death Trial For Treason

Specifications of Charges  
Against Wetzel, of Teu-  
ton Navy, Received;  
Hearing 2 Weeks Hence

### Explosives Alleged Concealed in Toys

Owing Allegiance to U. S.,  
Prisoner Is Accused as  
Enemy's Chief Agent

Herman Wetzel, a lieutenant commander of the German navy, who, Federal authorities say, was the master spy of the German propagandists in North and South America, will be placed on trial for his life within two weeks, charged with treason. The specifications of charges against him were received yesterday at the offices of the judge advocate at the Brooklyn navy yard.

A special military commission to try the prisoner soon will be appointed. The government probably will be represented by Major R. E. Adams, of the United States Marine Corps, the navy judge advocate, Lieutenant Commander E. D. Langworthy, assistant judge advocate, and an agent of the Department of Justice.

Herman Wetzel, who is known under various aliases, chief of which are Herman Wessels, Carl Rodiger and Karl Schroeder, is in the Tombs. He soon will be transferred to the military prison at the navy yards. During his sixteen months' stay in the military prison, the jailers say, the prisoner had few visitors and kept to himself, at no time divulging any secret or compromising of his imprisonment.

Explosives Concealed in Toys

In June, 1918, Wetzel was arrested with Albert Paul Fricke, an American citizen, and indicted charged with conspiracy to violate Section 2 of the espionage act, a capital offense, and conspiracy to commit treason. The indictment against the German naval officer was returned by the grand jury on the part of some remarkable work on the part of Charles F. Woody, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have always maintained that the right kind of a woman candidate should be a wife, mother and politician," Mr. Fricke declared. "In Lady Astor all three of these are combined. I want to appeal to you very earnestly and sincerely to vote for her. I want to appeal to you very earnestly and sincerely to vote for her. I want to appeal to you very earnestly and sincerely to vote for her."

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, another speaker, declared the American Senators might alter their antagonism to the league of nations when they saw an American woman sitting in the British House of Commons.

Lady Astor received numerous letters wishing her success. Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, was one of the many.

"I hope you will allow me to offer good wishes on your election, and that you may be returned and that the first woman member of Parliament actively taking part in its deliberations may have originated from God's country."

Admiral Sims from New York sent the following message:

"Cheer up! A clean soul and a stout heart cannot lose in England."

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Lady Astor's husband, John Lewis Astor, died in 1919. She was born in 1868. She was a member of the House of Commons in 1919. She was a member of the House of Commons in 1919. She was a member of the House of Commons in 1919.

Accused of Wide Plots

Federal authorities have said there scarcely was a plot of importance against the United States during the period of Wetzel's activity. That he was not either a leader, adviser or paymaster. Although an enemy ally, Wetzel was charged with treason, for the United States Supreme Court had found in several of his communications that an alien owes temporary allegiance to the United States while a resident here.

Albert Paul Fricke was acquitted last April. He was charged with espionage and conspiracy to commit treason. He was charged with espionage and conspiracy to commit treason. He was charged with espionage and conspiracy to commit treason.

Camp Mills Commander  
Removed After Collapse

Because of a nervous breakdown, Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Swartz has been removed from command of Camp Mills. It became known yesterday, and placed under treatment at a base hospital in Virginia.

Colonel Swartz recently devoted much of his time to the investigation of alleged cases of profiteering which he believed existed at the camp, and it was said yesterday that his collapse, which came as a result of overwork, was not unexpected.

Colonel Swartz precipitated a row at Camp Mills when he opened the back of a superior officer and went through his superior's private correspondence in his efforts to establish proof of an instance of profiteering at the expense of the government.

The charges preferred by Colonel Swartz were investigated, with the result that the officer whose desk was searched was exonerated.

Colonel Swartz is thirty-six years old, married, and has two children. He formerly was in the signal corps. He succeeded Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Pickering in command of Camp Mills. Colonel Pickering was executive officer under General Robert R. Alexander.

### Mrs. Lloyd George Aids Lady Astor At Closing Rally

Premier's Wife Calls Upon  
Women to Vote Right  
To-day; Candidate Silences  
Hecklers Again

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14. (By The Associated Press.)—The appearance to-day of Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the British Prime Minister, in the electoral campaign on the side of Lady Astor, who is running for the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the elevation of her husband, the Viscount Astor, to the House of Lords, marked the climax of one of the most unusual political battles ever fought in England.

At the meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. Lloyd George, only women were present. It was featured by the most determined attempt made by the opposition throughout the entire campaign to silence speakers by the use of hecklers. Lady Astor was present and at the spot where she stood.

At one point, when a forced discontinuance of the meeting appeared to be threatening, Lady Astor took the floor and, after a few minutes of silence, she said: "I have told you that I am not a member of my American birth," she said. "I am proud that there is not a drop of my blood that is not English. I now want to tell you that I am a member of the House of Commons."

The applause that greeted the candidate's words was deafening. The speaker, who was standing in the center of the hall, was surrounded by a crowd of women who were outside the hall. Mrs. Lloyd George, who was introduced by the chairman as "The First Lady in England," said she had been elected to the House of Commons. She said she was a member of the House of Commons. She said she was a member of the House of Commons.

The voice of Mrs. Lloyd George, which was low and hesitating and was contrasted sharply with that of Lady Astor, the previous speaker, who talked with apparent ease and whose clear enunciation was audible throughout the hall.

"I have always thought women would make better politicians than men if given the chance," Mrs. Lloyd George said. "I have always thought women would make better politicians than men if given the chance."

At this point interruptions in the form of a loud howl from one of the rear benches, and several minutes elapsed before the chairman was able to restore order. When, however, quiet was obtained, Mrs. Lloyd George resumed.

"It looks well for the future of our country," she said, "that women are taking such an interest in politics."

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### Miners' Plea Is Declared 'Impossible'

Secretary Wilson Asserts  
Proposed Scale Would  
Not Be Fair to Other  
Departments of Labor

### Operators Berated For 'Standing Pat'

Plan for Wage Committee  
for All Fields To Be  
Taken Up at 10 o'Clock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The government, through Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, today made it clear beyond misunderstanding to the bituminous coal operators and miners concerned in the recent strike that its prime purpose in calling them to conference was to bring about the speediest possible adjustment of their differences, which would do justice to both sides, but which would above that consideration protect the interests of the American people.

In a speech opening the conference, Mr. Wilson stated neither the operators nor the miners, declaring flatly the demands of labor for a six-hour day, a five-day week and a 60 per cent wage increase were impossible, and that the operators had assumed a "stand-pat" position in their negotiations.

Demands Held Excessive

"It is only fair to say to you now at the beginning of this conference," said the Secretary to the miners, "that a thirty-hour week in the present industrial condition of the country and the world is impossible."

"The 60 per cent wage increase is an impossibility. A 60 per cent wage increase would put the miners out of line with the other workers of the country."

"But," he said later, turning to the operators, "I want to say to you that the stand-pat position taken by operators is also an impossibility."

Recognizing these facts, we should get down to something that will be just and fair to the operators, just and fair to the miners and just and fair to the public as a whole."

Scores of operators and miners filled the room, but few showed emotion as the Secretary turned from one to the other in his condemnation of the attitude which brought on the recent walk-out. Whether they liked it or not the miners kept silent, and John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, sat quietly in the front row of the auditorium, under the speaker's table, looking on with a remarkable expression.

The prince's democracy was so frank and appealing that a thoughtful miner clapped at a club the prince visited on the day he was in the country, picked him by the coat in answering. The club members were scandalized, but the prince laughingly replied as though everything were in perfect form.

Off for White Sulphur Springs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. (By The Associated Press.)—When the Prince of Wales left Washington to-night for White Sulphur Springs he had made his last formal public appearance until he arrives in New York City next week, where he will conclude his American trip before sailing for home on the Kamo.

The prince's visit to Annapolis today was the most distinctive item on a day's program, which occupied every minute of his time. He did carried his first formal public appearance until he arrives in New York City next week, where he will conclude his American trip before sailing for home on the Kamo.

The prince was introduced to the miners by Secretary Wilson. When he entered the great Memorial Hall where the 2,000 miners were assembled, "Mike" Curley, the school's cheer leader, jumped to the platform and called for a cheer for the prince. The prince's visit to Annapolis today was the most distinctive item on a day's program, which occupied every minute of his time. He did carried his first formal public appearance until he arrives in New York City next week, where he will conclude his American trip before sailing for home on the Kamo.

"I have had four years' training in the British navy," he said, "and feel that I can speak to you as a comrade. I would like particularly to express my appreciation for the splendid service of the American navy performed in the war, both in the North Sea and elsewhere."

"There was the most perfect cooperation and coordination between the American and British naval forces, and it was my privilege to learn to know and appreciate the magnificent spirit among your seamen. I am more than glad to have been able to come here and meet you face to face."

Accompanied by Daniels

Prince Edward was accompanied to Annapolis by Secretary Daniels and was welcomed by Governor Harrington of Maryland and Admiral Scobee, commander of the navy. As he entered the naval grounds a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After receiving the midshipmen inspecting the school buildings and planting a message on the grounds, he entered the

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Continued on page six

Continued on page six

### Ex-Soldiers Use Clubs On I. W. W. Members

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 14.—I. W. W. headquarters at Germain Hall was raided by uniformed ex-service men, armed with clubs, to-night and the place wrecked after a melee in which several supposed radicals were injured. Two men were taken to the receiving hospital.

### English Prince Real Diplomat At Washington

In Brief Speeches Landed  
President Wilson, but Also  
Made Cordial Reference to  
Roosevelt to Even It Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—"Bonnie Prince Edward," as almost all Washington has been calling the Prince of Wales, left the nation's capital at 10 o'clock to-night for a few days' rest at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., which he will visit incognito. The prince has been through four strenuous days here—days that will long be remembered by nearly every one in Washington.

The royal visitor's program to-day included a call on Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, and a visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he addressed the midshipmen. On his way back from Annapolis the prince called on Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore.

Almost everybody in Washington saw Prince Edward while he was here. No fewer than 10,000 persons clasped his hand. Fully 5,000 did so at the Vice-President's reception at the Congressional Library alone. Several hundred maids and matrons curtsied for the first time in their lives, and will be telling their children and grandchildren of their experience many years hence. A few much envied young ladies had the honor of dancing with the prince.

Prince Edwiles League

As a topic of conversation the Prince eclipses the league of nations. Every one has heard of him, and every one has liked him. He leaves behind him a most favorable impression. His extreme youth was appealing, for the usual observer would not guess more than fifteen as his age. His frankness, the ease by which he was embarrassed by compliments or attention and his never-failing democratic spirit delighted those who met him.

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